

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
A FIRESIDE COMPANION.
It is true if you see it in
THE BEE.
DON'T BORROW THIS PAPER.

THE BEE.

WASHINGTON

The Rep
GREAT
Do you want reliable news? Do you want
fearless race advocate? Do you want colored
trade? Read and advertise in THE BEE.

VOL XVII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1899.

No. 39



Justice E. M. Hewlett,—A prominent member of the District bar.



Rev. James H. Lee,—A logical
race advocate.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are regular Authorized Collectors in the employ of THE BEE Printing Co., and when they call to see delinquent subscribers they are requested to pay them, and not give the excuse that "they will see the Editor." The Editor has no time to see the subscribers, and it is expected that his friends and the patrons of THE BEE will pay the Collector when he calls.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

Much is being said about the "white man's burden." The interpretation of this paradox is that the white people of this country have assayed to take upon themselves the task of civilizing and christianizing all of the races not Anglo-Saxon. This is indeed a herculean task and for obvious reasons. In the first place the people of this country have not demonstrated their ability to apply the principles of justice and christianity to all of the people within their immediate limits. There are millions in the United States to whom justice and humanity are denied. They are not permitted to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness even in a moderate degree. The spirit that "I am better than thou, because I am white," pervades the entire South and is fast making its way northward, the effect of which is to persecute those whom God has tintured with the "livery of the burning sun." This spirit is born of arrogance and deep prejudice which blind the whites to the merits of other races and the depths of degradation from which they themselves have sprung. Hence the self-appointed mission to humanize other races will not be successful unless the operators depart from their unchristian moorings and adopt the motto of the Great Master, "Peace on earth and good will toward all men."

The "burden" so-called is not one to be borne by the whites. If they were only just and fair toward other races the burden would soon drop from their shoulders and the people would progress along all of those lines which under the law of association are calculated to make people prosperous and happy. The burden is actually with the colored people. They are compelled to advance, encumbered by the prejudice, hostility and opposition of the whites. Unload the colored people from this incubus, give all a fair chance in the race of life and neither the whites nor blacks can boast of a burden. The "white man's burden" is his want of christianity, his prejudice, his greed, his arrogance and false pride and when they are removed the mythical burden will disappear as mist before the rising sun.

A DIVISION OF THE NEGRO VOTE.

If a negro advocates a division of his vote, the presumption is and the charge is made that he is a democrat. The editor of the BEE is and has been a republican from the day he was taught what the republican party is and its principles. The BEE expects to be a republican if it is permitted to do so, but while that is true, it is not necessary for all the negroes to die the same death especially if it is to their detriment. The negro has been and is told that his government is powerless to protect him. He never gets into trouble as long as he keeps out of republican politics.

On the other hand he is told if he divides his vote he will be protected in the exercise of his political rights. The great fault with the negro is that he generally sup-

ports the wrong class of republicans and democrats and for that reason he is continually getting himself into trouble. It is asserted that all democrats are opposed to the negro. There are just as many republicans opposed to him as there are democrats, but the only difference is, there are more negroes killed by democrats than there are by republicans. The negro can consistently divide his vote and especially in such places where it is claimed he cannot be protected. The negro must learn how to play the same kind of politics as the white man and play to win. He cannot elevate his entire race, so he must do what he can to elevate himself. The negro vote ought to divide, because it will be to his interest.

BAD ADVICE.

From the Colored American.

What is your conclusion? Are we to go on forever paying these \$6,000,000 over the counters of white men, without exacting a clerkship, a salesman or recognition of any kind? Are we to go on buying of merchants who will not even invite our trade by advertising in a negro journal or otherwise invest a penny in our race? Will the 15,000 heads of families, and multitudes of wage earners submit eternally to this thing, without protest? We think not. We hope not.

Here is a negro adventurer from Indianapolis, Ind., who by suffering is permitted to exist in this city, and he has existed by living off white people. He wants to know if the colored people are going to continue paying \$6,000,000 over the counters of white people. Now if it were not for the white merchants in this city and write-ups, razzle dazzle, he frequently gives certain white people, his paper would have been where all the would-be editors and their papers are to day. The policy the American advocates certainly will not injure the trade of the white merchants because the negro are not made that way. There are enough colored people in this town to establish stores of their own without such negroes as the editor of the American giving such jackass advice. The fact is, the white people are forcing the negro work and if they continue in their campaign there will be negro stores established. Nothing but force will cause the negro to make a man and a citizen of himself. Philosophy, rhetoric or logic will have no effect in compelling the negro to start, shoe and drygood stores or any other kind of store. All the philosophy the negro wants is force and when he gets plenty of that behind him he will realize his condition. From existing circumstances he is getting the necessary force. Sometime ago a union league was organized for the purpose of compelling every merchant in town to employ a negro clerk. This league intended to do great wonders. The result of the league's work was, that Mr. Hahn, the shoe man at the corner of 7th and K streets, northwest informed the president of the league that he intended to promote a colored man to a salesman. The league sent broadcast throughout the city that Hahn, the shoe man had made a negro a salesman. This young colored man was allowed to wait on such colored customers that went to Hahn's store and asked for him. When he was not waiting on them he would return to his old business wrapping up shoes. This bluff lasted about two or three months. The negro was then sent back to his old job wrapping up shoes, which business he is doing this day at the same old stand. The league died and so have many of its members. There have been several enterprises started in this city, but more or less all of them have died a natural death or by starvation or the managers robbing the company. There is one negro enterprise in this city, the Capital Savings Bank and the BEE ventures the assertion that two-thirds of the depositors are white people. Out of a population of 90,000 negroes not one-ninth deposits in this bank. Not even our school teachers who can be seen monthly going to white banks. Moral: Why should the white peo-

ple be requested to do, what negroes refuse to do for themselves? "Get behind me Satan, thou shalt not tempt the Lord's anointed."

OUR EMANCIPATION.

It is to be hoped that our public spirited colored citizens will set about devising some appropriate means of celebrating the anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the District. The questionable methods which have hitherto been resorted to in order to have a street parade are not complimentary to the good sense or prosperity of our people. Let us have hall meetings and appropriate school exercises and thus avoid the motley crowds which parade our streets on Emancipation Day and let our white fellow citizens see that the intelligence and not the ignorance of our people has control. Let us discourage begging and conduct services among our selves, by ourselves and at our own expense.

THE FILIPINOS.

It would seem that the Filipinos are not so unorganized and uncivilized as some Americans would suppose. While the attitude they have assumed may be a questionable one the fact remains that they are displaying a stubbornness, bravery and prowess which may make it necessary to institute systematic warfare against the insurgents. The war has gone so far as to have emboldened the Filipinos to throw up earthworks on the very borders of Manila and unless the works are destroyed more trouble may be in store. Of course our army will conquer in the end as much on account of its superior equipments as the necessity of self preservation and maintenance of authority of the United States. There is certainly no disposition to gloat over the success of the Filipinos, far from it, but spirit of heroism, patriotism in the interest of independence which is manifested goes to show that all race under favorable or unfavorable conditions will make a desperate effort for freedom and independence. The history of the Philippine war will attest the fact that all people who are oppressed will fight and if need be die for their liberty. While we are with this country in its contest for the supremacy of the doctrines of humanity we cannot but admire the bravery of a people who escaping from tyranny of one nation looks with doubt upon the friendship of a new protectorate. Moreover there is some analogy between the struggle which is now going on among the colored people for constitutional liberty and that of a similar race in the orient and hence a bond of sympathy naturally springs up. We are for the flag pure and unstained.

Neither a Negro, German nor Irish daily newspaper can succeed in Washington. The latter two have been tried and the fact that they are nil today is a verification that our prophesy concerning the prospective negro daily is correct. But a first class daily newspaper which will defend the negro when he needs defense and which will show up his good as well as his bad traits is entirely a different thing. Such a newspaper could succeed here and would receive more support than any journal now being published in the city. But a distinctive negro daily never.

B. R. Tillman of North Carolina: "I do not hesitate to say that if it is possible to elect a democrat, and we must have a republican, I believe a sound and perfectly defensible policy would make the election of Mr. Quay best for our party."

We would like to see Mr. Quay succeed and we are not averse to the influence that democratic senators are writing letters to Mr. Silby advising democrats to support him but we can't swallow this note from Ben. Tillman. Anything that Tillman favors ought to be opposed on general principles.

THE ISABELLA GOLD MINE.

Richest Strike in Mining History the World Has Ever Known.

PRODUCES SOLID GOLD.

The Story Reads Like a Fairy Tale But There Is Proof in Abundance.

The Lode Was Discovered in November But Was Kept Secret Until Controlling Stock Was Bought Up—It Then Sold at 20, But Now Is Soaring—How the Mine Was Found.

"Isabella!" "Isabella!" is the only cry heard in Colorado. One hears it everywhere, for it has forced itself into every abode, into every walk and occupation of life. In the mining way the interest is lurid; in the railroad office, in the store, on the street, among rich and poor, the one word "Isabella" brings up a vivid picture of untold wealth to even the feeblest imagination.

The cause of all this is the unheard of, unparalleled strike which has revealed great, glittering chunks, streaks—aye, feet—of solid gold. One cannot convey in words the extent of the richness of this great find and it is reported. It reads too much like a fairy story to be credited, and it might be safe to assume that believers in the truth of this wonderful reality, produced by Nature's magic wand, are very gullible. But it cannot be controverted, for here is a vein of the shining metal 150 feet long and three feet wide, and it almost dazes one to attempt to predict how much more may yet materialize. It is the richest find—it cannot be called ore—that the world has ever known.

The Isabella mine of Cripple Creek has undisputed possession of all this wealth. Even the "gob-stuff," or what one may choose to refer to as low-grade ore, will run anywhere from \$1,000 to \$20,000 per ton. The reader's imagination may be enlivened as to the possible profit of this mine when it is found that gold ore at \$1 a ton, when found in sufficient quantities, is considered a bonanza. All the land where Cripple Creek now stands belonged to the Pike's Peak Land and Cattle Company, and they jealously guarded it. There was one homestead on it when Robert Womack began prospecting in 1891. Complaint was made to the owner of the ranch that the lives of range riders and of cattle were endangered by the many holes that Womack was persistently digging over the property. He did not quite like the formation, however, and was about to give up his work, when one day he picked up a rock to throw at an obstinate steer that was roaming in the vicinity of his claim. The weight of the stone amazed him. With another rock he quickly broke it open and he found the inside fairly glistening with gold. He lost no time in getting it assayed, and found it \$2,500 per ton. The news of this strike caused prospectors to come in crowds from all parts of the State.

Colorado Springs was only twenty miles distant, and the whole surplus population soon emptied itself into the cow pasture. Mining men did not believe in it, and Denver let it pass. The district had a hard battle with scepticism and incredulity, and it is proud of its well earned laurels. In any event, the name of Robert Womack is more intimately connected with the early gold discoveries of the district than any other. He gave a number of his claims away and sold others for a mere song, and he is now not worth a penny, while those he assisted are living in ease and affluence. He endured many hardships that others might profit thereby, and he should have some substantial evidence of the gratitude of this active, bustling city of Cripple Creek, now so full of business and enterprise, but first called into life by Robert Womack.

The Isabella mine consists of about twenty different lodes situated on the richest portion of Bull Hill, on the north slope of the prominence. The twenty claims contain about 155 acres. Joining the ground on the east is the well-known Victor mine, which has paid since its organization as a stock company \$1,250,000, and is still paying dividends at the rate of \$100,000 every three months, or 50 cents per share. The principal producer of the Isabella group until recently has been the Buena Vista, which is now opened up to the depth of seven hundred feet. Very little ore has been stoped on the long vein below the five hundred foot point.

The Buena Vista was located by Sam Dougherty, a stone mason of Colorado Springs, in September, 1891. In doing his assessment work he uncovered a vein and chute, but it was badly broken up. He deeded a one-half interest in the property in November of the same year to Billy Steele and John Blair. The consideration was that his partner should sink an additional twenty feet.

November 27, 1891, Count James Pourtales, then resident of Colorado Springs, but now of Germany, paid \$85,000 for the lode. The sale created a big sensation among mining men throughout the State and country, and as it was the first big deal consummated in the new camp, Cripple Creek received a great deal of advertising from it. Investors reasoned that the new camp must be a wonder, and they were right.

Soon after the purchase Count Pourtales interested J. J. Hagerman, then the silver king of Colorado, who was receiving hundreds of thousands of dollars in dividends each month from his famous Mollie Gibson silver mine at Aspen. The Isabella Company was incorporated and a large acreage surrounding the Buena Vista was taken in, either by cash purchases or by shares in the new corporation. Francis T. Freedman, one of the best known mine managers in the country, was appointed to take charge of the Isabella ground.

In the summer of 1892, when he commenced operations, he found an

indebtedness of \$75,000 and very little ore in sight. The old incline shaft on the Buena Vista was continued down and levels opened every eighty feet. In December, 1895, the first dividend of one cent per share, or \$22,000, was paid. In the next eighteen months \$270,000 was distributed among shareholders and then dividends were stopped. At the 400 foot point, or fifth level, the old Buena Vista rich chute was lost. A great deal of cross cutting and drifting and sinking was done, but it could not be located, or, if it was, the high values had disappeared. In the meantime Hagerman disposed of his stock to French investors at about fifty cents per share. At that time it was considered a high price. In February, 1898, a new Board of Directors was chosen, and Nelson B. Williams, of Chicago, elected President. Feb. 1, when George M. Kilborn took charge of the mine, he found very little ore blocked out in the different levels. He managed, however, to take out enough to meet the monthly pay roll, while he kept the vast majority of miners employed on development work.

In November, in a cross cut from the Buena Vista fissure, at the ninth or 600 foot level, the new vein and ore chute was entered. It was kept very quiet, and Williams and associates picked up all the stock they wanted at from 20 to 30 cents per share. The first shipment of high-grade ore from the new mine was sent out on December 24. It consisted of sixty-five tons, and it averaged \$1,020 per ton.

In running the drift at the seventh level on the vein, which is here about six feet wide, there was a streak of quartz and sand encountered that as-



LEE SHAFT, SCENE OF THE BIG STRIKE. Says all the way from \$7,000 to as high as \$90,000 per ton. This chute appears to be over 150 feet in length. The phenomenon rich ore encountered in the slope is holding out and is gradually lengthening and widening. There is now a streak of metallic ore three feet wide and twenty-five feet in length, eighteen inches of which is almost solid sylvanite, and the other half an oxidized, rusty and native gold rock that is even richer.

This sudden riches is simply adding another chapter to the fascinating history of mining in the West. Where one "strikes it rich" a hundred never strike it at all, but one may be certain, in the case of the man who does strike it, that he did not find fortune by any other means than patience, perseverance and luck. The history of mining in Colorado is replete with such instances as the Isabella has just furnished, and stories of the well-known men and mines have been told and retold, but the most interesting ones are those that rarely reach the newspapers, because they lie out of the path which the average newspaper man treads when in the West, and so are seldom heard in the East.

NEW OCEAN SETTLEMENT.

Forty Men Now Living on Christmas Island Which Was Said to be Worthless.

There is no speck in the ocean big enough to set foot on where men are not settling down nowadays, if they think there is a chance of making a little money. This is how it happens that about forty men are living to-day on Christmas Island, one of the loneliest spots in the Indian Ocean, about 200 miles south of Java. The island is shaped something like a dumb-bell, is about ten miles long and in its widest part has a width of about five miles.

In 1887 the British surveying vessel Flying Fish was ordered to make an examination of the islands. It found an anchorage in one of the little bays and a number of men were landed. They reported that the island was of little value, and no serious attempt at exploration was made. A few years later it was discovered that rich beds of phosphate of lime are on the island, and in 1896 Mr. Andrew Ross, brother of the man who owns the Cocos Keeling Islands, made the journey to Christmas Island and decided that money was to be made by settling there. He went back for his family and a few men from Cocos and then returned to the island. Near the shores of Flying Fish Cove a number of substantial houses have been erected. Wells have been sunk and fruit trees and coconut palms planted, and a small experimental plantation of coffee has also been made. The results thus far leave no doubt that the island is well suited for coffee growing. In May, last year, Mr. Ross had just imported a number of coles from Java to make the necessary preparations for working the valuable deposits of phosphate of lime. The population then numbered about forty.

Most of the island is covered with forest. Its climate is delightful, and during the greater part of the year resembles a hot summer tempered by sea breezes. In the rich phosphate soil the trees grow to great height. Animal life is seldom abundant on oceanic islands, and Christmas Island is no exception. There are only five species of mammals, two kinds of rats a screwmouse and two bats. The presence of the rats and the bats posing that they drifted to the island on floating wood, while the bats reached it by flight. Owing to the abundance of food and the absence of enemies, the rats swarm everywhere. Birds of passage appear in the rainy season, and include many varieties.

In Russia, if a man marries an heiress he does not get the control of her money. There is a marriage settlement, and the wife controls her property as absolutely as the spinster.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

SCIENCE VS NATURE.



(TAKEN FROM LIFE)

ANGELINE

THE MONARCH OF ALL : : : :
Hair Preparations

Straightening, Beautifying, and Promoting the growth of the hair, and for dressing the hair suitable for all occasions; and still allow the hair to retain its VITALITY, its LUSTRE and consequently its NATURAL GROWTH.

No Fake, No Humbug, No Experiment, BUT THE PEER OF THEM ALL.

Angeline is the some of scientific efforts and skill in overcoming kinky, stubborn, bristly and undesirable suits of hair. Angeline has stood the test of the World's greatest scientists and enters upon the market of the world, as a perfectly pure harmless discovery that will bring joy to any persons heart, in need of it, if you will but give it a trial.

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

Angeline is not made of highly perfumed vaseline like a great many "fake" preparations on the market to-day. There is not a particle of vaseline entering into its composition. It is made from ingredients entirely different and distinct from anything in the market to-day and is compounded by competent Chemists.

What ANGELINE Will Do:
1.—Angeline will positively make kinky and stubborn hair straight. One application will prove to you conclusively, that there is efficacy in it.
2.—Angeline will stop the hair from falling out or breaking off, and will give you an abundance of soft, pliable, straight and glossy hair.
3.—Angeline will actually make hair grow.
4.—Angeline will cure Eczema, Tetter, Dandruff and all the detestable diseases of the Scalp.

\$500 REWARD
The Angeline Pomade Co., will give a reward of Fifty Dollars to any and all persons who use Angeline and after giving it a thorough and impartial trial, will make an affidavit that Angeline contains any injurious ingredients.

GIVE IT A TRIAL
and it will do the rest. Price 50c per bottle; or 8 bottles for \$1.25. Sent securely packed to any part of the world. SPECIAL—Any person ordering 8 bottles of Angeline will receive as a premium a package of Blodau's Cocoa Almond Cream. Any person ordering 8 bottles of Angeline, will receive a Harris Hair Straightener FREE.

Blodau's Cocoa Almond Cream is a delightful application for Chapped Hands, Face of Lips, Sunburn or Tan. Nourishes, purifies and brightens the complexion, renders the skin smooth and velvety and imparting a rosy flush. Gentlemen will be delighted with its effect on shaving; and ladies will be pleased with it as a valuable adjunct in arranging their toilet. Sent by mail to any part of the world on receipt of 25c.

The Harris Hair Straightener is guaranteed to do everything for its intent or purpose. It received a medal at the Tennessee Centennial and we heartily recommend it. This straightener used in connection with Angeline brings grand results. For sale by this firm, price \$1.00.

No goods will be sent C. O. D. The return must accompany all orders or no attention will be paid to it. In ordering always insist Money Order or Registered Letter. Stamps taken with orders not exceeding \$50. Send 4c extra in stamps if you want your order sent by mail to arrive with the extra postage. All correspondence for in "HERE" answer.

ANTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send inducements to you ladies and gentlemen. Write for terms.

ANGELINE—We guarantee to refund all money if ANGELINE is not safe and immediate shipment will be made. All goods ordered is also guaranteed. Address:

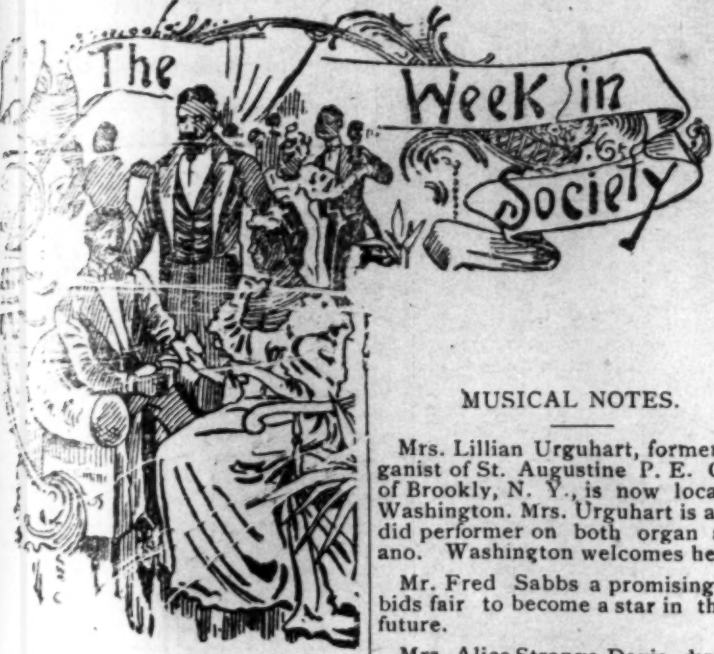
Angeline Pomade Co.

402 INDIANA AVE.

Cor. Vermont St. and Indiana Ave.

INDIANAPOLIS, : : : : IND.

Don't mention this paper.



MUSICAL NOTES.

Mrs. Lillian Uguhart, formerly organist of St. Augustine P. E. Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., is now located in Washington. Mrs. Uguhart is a splendid performer on both organ and piano. Washington welcomes her.

Mr. Fred Sabbs a promising tenor bids fair to become a star in the near future.

Mrs. Alice Strange-Davis, directress of music in the public schools of the 10th, 11th and 12th divisions, has a large class of private pupils—her recitals are an annual feature of Washington musical circles.

At the Columbia Theatre this week Miss Belle Davis, an Afro-American star with "Brown's In Town" Company, is making quite a hit in her rendition of coon songs is equal to May Irvin's own style.

Band leader Elsie S. Hoffman states that the permanent chorus, the outcome of the Sight Singing Class started last November is a certainty. The class now comprises 60 voices, an opportunity will be given the Washington public of hearing these promising singers in concert on the evening of June 9th Hoffman Band of forty musicians will accompany the chorus.

Prof. Walter H. Craig, New York's representative musicians was recently married to one of Jersey City's dames Prof. Craig has a fine studio in New York city.

MR. KOONCE GETS A DIVORCE.

Mr. Jessie S. Koonce of the Koonce famous cafe was granted a divorce from his wife last week by Judge W. S. Cox. Mr. Koonce is one of the most enterprising young men in this city, who has been a good husband and father. No young man is more highly thought of than the Koonce brothers, who are doing business at Odd Fellows Hall. It is one of the best cafes in this city, where the best people of all nationalities go.

CITY BRIEVITIES.

Miss Mattie E. Bowen is working hard in the interest of outraged humanity.

Wanted at The BEE office, two young ladies to learn the printing business. Call between the hours of 8 and 8:30 a. m. or from 4 to 4:30 p. m.

Miss Marie E. Smith will give a parlor dance at her residence, 928 24th street, Wednesday evening the 15th instant.

Col. Robt. H. Key will head the committee to go to Norfolk to escort the 13th Immunes.

Col. R. W. Wright of Savannah, Ga., is in the city. He is a veteran of the late civil war, who fought with John Brown in Kansas. He was formerly a clerk in the Postoffice at Savannah, and was discharged, but was reinstated through the efforts of national committee J. W. Lyons of Georgia.

Prof. R. R. Wright of Georgia was in the city last week the guest of the Douglass Hotel.

Mrs. D. C. Jones, proprietor of the Douglass will leave for New York next week.

Miss Maria L. Jordan has received an interesting letter from her brother Mr. John C. Jordan, who is in Alexandria, Egypt.

Mr. James Martin, brother in law of Mrs. Sadie R. Key, was buried from Zion Baptist Church last week interment at Silver Hill the private burial ground of Mr. Robert H. Key.

"VANITY FAIR."

Newell & Shevett, comedy gymnasts, and the only team of triple horizontal bar performers who accomplish the astonishing feat of twisting from the one bar over the center bar and catching the opposite end bar, a distance of forty feet; Ralph G. Johnson, the champion bicyclist who offers \$500 to any rider who can duplicate his trick; Morrissey & Rich, the comedy entertainers; Emery & Marlow, travesty artists; Lowell & Lowell, eccentric acrobats, Miss Dixie, singing soubrette; Farrell & Taylor, the musical comiques; and Miss Marjorie Tebeau, the handsome baton juggler. These will compose the olio of novelty acts with "Vanity Fair," which plays a special engagement at the Lyceum.

States of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLASON,

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Your credit is good at Rhodes, Walker and Burke 1013 and 1015 7th street, line can be found at this place.

Make your best girl, or your sister, or your daughter a present of a first class piano. The best house in the city is Charles M. Stieff 521, 11 st. n. w. His terms are easy. No trouble to show you the goods.

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MANILA AND ITS SUBURBS

Description of the Place Made Famous By American Armed Forces.

THE OLD FORTIFICATIONS

The Gloomy Ramparts, Dismal Dungeons and Antiquated Ordnance of Santiago Fort.

Modern Commercial Manila Has a Population of Nearly Three Hundred Thousand—Where the Busy Chinaman Abounds—The Only Railroad in the Philippine Islands.

The conflict between our troops and the Philippine insurgents in the suburbs of Manila will give interest to a more detailed description of the city and its surroundings than has yet appeared. The Island of Luzon is in this latitude from seventy to eighty miles wide, but the Bay of Manila cuts into its western side about thirty miles, and the Laguna de Bahla, in the interior, occupies more than twenty miles of its width. The Pasig River runs from the Laguna, or lake, through the city into the bay, and its windings make it about fifteen miles long, but the bend between bay and lake, south of the river, from old Manila to Cavite, is less than ten miles wide.

The naval arsenal and land defenses at Cavite are on a point, or hook, which projects in a curved fashion into the large bay, partly enclosing the small bay of Bacoor, across which and on the road to Manila is the considerable town of Bacoor.

Though it is only about seven miles in a direct line across the water from Cavite to Manila, it is fifteen miles by the road, which winds along the coast and passes through a number of villages. The last of these on the way is Malate, about a mile and three-quarters from the old city of Manila, which is on the south bank of the



ONE OF THE OLD GATES OF MANILA. River Pasig, at its very mouth. At Malate the Spaniards had barracks for both infantry and cavalry, and it was from there they attacked our troops when they made their advance from Cavite at the end of July and beginning of August.

The fortified enclosure in the angle between the south bank of the Pasig and the bay is the Manila of history, founded by Legaspi in 1571. The massive walls, somewhat shaken and cracked by earthquakes, run for a mile along the bay and an equal distance along the landside by an irregular curve, giving the enclosed space a nearly triangular form. Outside of this landward barrier there was originally a deep moat, into which water could be let from both river and bay. It is still there as a broad ditch, clogged with unwholesome deposits.

At the northwest angle of the walls, near the junction of river and bay, is the "royal fort" of Santiago, with its gloomy ramparts and dismal dungeons and its antiquated ordnance. There are three gates along the river, flanked by bastions, and from these in old times drawbridges crossed the river and were raised at night, when the gates were also securely closed. In front of the eastern end of this wall, facing the river, is the Paseo de Magellan, or promenade of Magellan, graced by a monument of the famous Portuguese navigator, who first discovered the Philippines for Spain, and got himself killed near the island of Cebu.

Within this fortified enclosure of the old city, which contains about fifteen thousand inhabitants, was the seat of the secular and ecclesiastical authority of Spain's Philippine colony for three centuries and a quarter. On the plaza near the fort is the cathedral which replaced the one scattered by the earthquake of 1863, and fronting on the same space, which is adorned by a statue of Carlos IV., was the Governor-General's palace and near by the official residence of the Archbishop.

In the old city, with its many stone buildings and its paved streets, are also the Royal Court of Chancery, the churches and convents of San Augustin and of the Recoletos of San Francisco, covering a broad area; the spacious grounds and substantial structures of the Royal and Pontifical University of St. Thomas, which has a fine physical laboratory; the Municipal Athenaeum, which is an educational institution, in charge of the Jesuits, and has not only a physical laboratory, but a natural history museum and a well equipped astronomical and meteorological observatory. There is also the large and well managed Hospital of San Juan de Dios and a military hospital, with beds for 1,000 patients. Old Manila is a monument of the Spanish power of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Outside of the walls, on the bay side, opposite Fort Santiago, is a monument to Anda, the doughty old judge, who resisted the English occupation when the chief judicial officer shared power with the Archbishop and the Governor General. From that, along the shore, the Paseo Malecon, or dike promenade, leads to the Luneta, beyond the south wall, where the beauty

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The beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. Grimshaw, 247 10th street, northwest, was a scene of enjoyment and merriment on last Wednesday evening. The occasion was a reception by the genial host and hostess to Ellsworth Pryor, formerly of this city, but who is residing in Omaha, Neb. Mr. Pryor is the brother-in-law of Mr. Grimshaw, whose wife is Mr. Pryor's sister. She was a Miss Carrie E. Pryor prior to her marriage to Mr. Grimshaw, one of the most talented lady teachers in the public schools and one of the best known young ladies in this city. Mr. Pryor left the city years ago with his wife, formerly Miss Fraxton, reputed to be the most beautiful young lady on Capital Hill. She returned with her husband. Mr. Grimshaw has two very sweet and amiable young daughters who added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion on last Wednesday evening, as well as his bright young man of great promise. Mr. Grimshaw, the host is a royal entertainer, which was fully demonstrated on last Wednesday evening.

Mr. Pryor was becomingly dressed in a full evening dress suit and greeted his old friends and acquaintances in chesterfieldian style. The evening was interspersed with two original selections by Mr. Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the poet, whose very utterances caused a silence when he uttered them.

At 8:30 o'clock the invited guests were served with supper, after which games and other amusements were enjoyed.

The reception to this young and well known gentleman was a stag, hence the absence of ladies among whom Mr. Pryor is well known. The host however, believing in the freedom of the tongue he preferred the absence of ladies Ellsworth as well as the boys had a great deal to talk about. Among the invited guests were: Dr. George H. Richardson, trustee of the public schools; Dr. Wm. Tignor, Prof. Elsie Hoffman, Prof. John C. Nalle, principal of Logan school; Justice E. M. Hewlett, Attorney J. M. Ricks, Messrs. H. L. Livingston, of the Pension Office; D. Chambers, Eli Hughes, James E. Jackson, W. A. Baltimore, Gorham Fletcher, of the Pension Office; J. C. Hutchens, of the Pension Office; Alexander, Benjamin Washington and Editor W. Calvin Chase.

Mr. and Mrs. Pryor will leave for home tomorrow, but will return to this city very soon again.

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Contributors to this column are requested to send in their matter on or before Monday of each week. This column is devoted to young ladies and any suggestion on fashions or pointers that will tend to benefit young ladies will receive special consideration. All matter for this column must be addressed to the Society Editor.

M. T.—It is not right to use too much familiarity. Young men will go too far at times.

E. T.—It is the intention, from what I can understand, of the trustees to compel everybody to enter a competitive examination for positions in the schools.

Olle—I have always found it best to be honest in everything. Deception to those who place confidence in you is bound to be exposed. A true girl is honest to the young man to whom she is engaged.

Ellas—Perhaps if your conscience would permit you to decline some of the many presents you receive, you could better appreciate his company.

Mollie—The City of Berlin, October 1875 crossed the Atlantic, from New York to Queenstown in 7 days 15 hours, and 48 minutes. Of course we can make much faster time now.

Tencher—The old London bridge was the first stone bridge. It was commenced in 1176 and completed in 1209.

Miss T. M.—You can generally tell how much one thinks of you after you have given him your picture.

E. O.—Apis, was the sacred bull of the Egyptians.

Richel—It is not well to be too proud or selfish. Nothing is more beautiful in a young girl than sedateness and refinement.

Marriage—I would not advise you to marry any man who cannot properly care for you. Marriage is a divine institution, but look at our divorce courts today. Be careful in your selection.

M. T.—To live beyond your means will make one embarrass himself some times. It is best that you be economical in everything.

Flirtation—No sensible man will marry a woman who carries on flirtation. Young men have but little respect for such females. A reserved young lady can always command respect.

Ida—Never tie your faith to any particular person. Be independent. When you decide to marry select your associate. There can be no happiness without respect and love.

Leba—The tower of Babel in Abyssinia is 680 feet high.

R. M.—The *nom de plume* of F. B. Harje is Bret Hart.

Rollie—Never become so conceited to believe that your company cannot be done without. It is fatal some times to magnify your own importance. You may be disappointed.

Ionie—There was a time when beauty was a radiant star in your face. Trouble will often cause one's looks to change. Be firm.

Lottie—Whatever one's faults may be, you should be the last one to betray him. Good advice from you may have its effect.

I. T.—Always keep your word. It demonstrates nobility of character.

Amie—Conceit will often betray one's weakness. Because one thinks well of you don't do anything to destroy their appreciation.

R. M.—We often carry our imposition too far. Never take what you don't need.

N. O.—Costly presents should only be taken from the one to whom you are engaged.

Edith—President Cleveland invited Mr. James C. Matthews to his reception. President Harrison did not invite a gentleman of color neither has President McKinley.

Ettie—In your attempt to deceive others you deceive yourself. You may succeed for a time in deceiving one, but your sins will find you out.

Be a positive character, it denotes stability of character.

A good husband loves his mother.

One's honesty is measured by the amount of integrity that is developed.

Never allow a gentleman to call at church for you. If he cannot escort you there, let him wait until he has time to do so.

Don't crave to marry a man because he dresses well and looks dandish.



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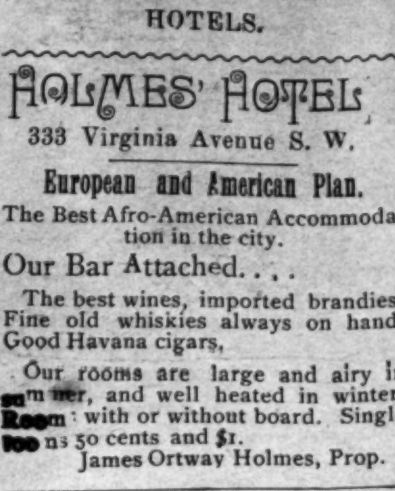
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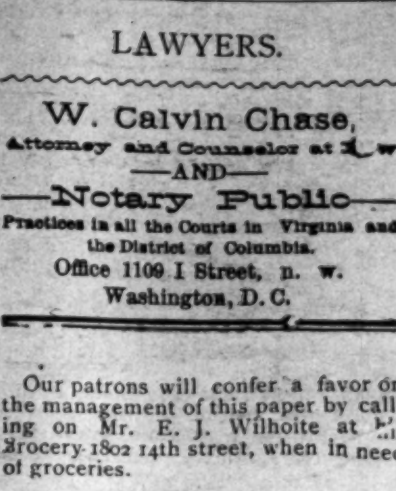
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and the chivalry of Manila used to take their evening drives while the populace thronged the promenades and listened to the military band, which poured music from a stand within the optical space, about which the crowd like a race course.

But the modern commercial Manila, with its swarming population of nearly three hundred thousand, is across the bridges, on the northern shore of the Pasig, and has grown from the villages, and suburban districts, into one municipality. The flat area is divided by creeks and estuaries which make their way to the river and form natural boundary lines to several sections and are crossed by many bridges.

Directly across the river from the old walled town is the great business district of Binondo, which grew out of the Alayceria, to which the Chinese traders were confined in the early days, when the Spanish hidalgos scorned trade for themselves, but forced tribute from it for their own support. The street, now chiefly occupied by business houses concerned in foreign trade or conducted by Europeans, is the Escolta, near the river and parallel to it, while the Rosario, district is thronged with the shops and bazaars of the ever busy Chinaman.

Beyond Binondo stretching along the bay front on low ground, is Tondo, which is made up of long narrow streets, now muddy and now dusty, according to the season, lined with the humble nipa-thatched shanties of a swarm of native Malays. They mostly stand on short stilts of palm trees and are made of bamboo and covered, top and sides, with a frowy thatch of nipa leaves. Here, if anywhere, are the slums of the city, but in Tondo there are a good market place, a small theatre and a fine church.

Outlying Binondo on the east and extending along the river toward the lake are the quarters, or pueblos, known as Santa Cruz, Quiapo and San Miguel, which contain most of the better residences and suburban villas. La Santa Cruz is a flower market and a theatre, and it contains within its limits the famous leper hospital of the Franciscans, while in its confines is the cemetery for Chinese and other "infidels," or infidels. Quiapo contains some fine buildings, including the market of Quinta and the establishment of the Recoletos of San Augustin, with its sanctuary of San Sebastian, and here a suspension bridge 350 feet long crosses the Pasig. Crossing a wooden bridge over the Estero de San Miguel or San Miguel Estuary, one passes from Quiapo to San Miguel, where there are an extensive barracks and many comfortable houses, including some fine villas along the river bank. Furthest out of these is Malabon, the summer palace of the Spanish Governor General, which is surrounded by gardens and has wharves of its own on the river. There is quite an island in the middle of the river opposite San Miguel called San Andres, upon which there are a convalescent hospital, an insane asylum and a poorhouse. The lower end of the island supports a bridge across the river, and near the upper end are the batteries of San Andres and San Rafael. Further out to the northeast, but still near the river, is a region called the arroceros, or "rice mills," where the great tobacco factories and the slaughter house are, and where there are also a botanical garden, a Spanish theatre and a dancing pavilion called the Kiosko.

The only railroad in the Philippine Islands runs from Manila north, near the coast for a few miles, and then up a rich valley of sugar cane and rice fields, through the flourishing province of Pangasinan to Dagupan on the Gulf of Lingayen, which cuts into the west coast of Luzon, one hundred and thirty miles away. Malolos is on this railroad, about twenty-eight miles from Manila, and is a place of 15,000 inhabitants.

About the first station out of the city is Malabon, near which is the considerable suburban town of Caloocan. This is seven miles north of the



A SPANISH CHURCH IN MANILA. city, and in the intervening space are La Loma and Gagalangin. The Spaniards established a line of block houses from Caloocan on the north around to the heights of Santa Mesa and San Juan del Monte, which are beyond the San Miguel district, thence across the river to Santa Ana, Paco and Malate on the south, making a semi-circle of about seventeen miles. Manila has an excellent and abundant water supply, which was provided by the foresight and munificence of a private benefactor, and not by the wisdom or liberality of the Spanish colonial government. It is drawn from the river Mariguina, or San Mateo, which joins the Pasig a little below the lake. There is a pumping station at the river, and a reservoir beyond the heights of Santa Mesa and San Juan del Monte, between which the aqueduct makes its way down to the city.

While the deep water of Manila Harbor is down at Cavite, and even merchant vessels of moderate draught cannot get near the wharves, but have to discharge their cargoes by means of lighters, it is possible to send light-fraught gunboats and monitors near enough to Malabon to sweep with shot and shell the region near the coast from Caloocan to Manila. The river Pasig has a mole running out each side of its mouth, but the stream is not deep enough to admit war vessels of the smallest size, and is hardly available for strategic purposes, except for transportation.

QUEER THINGS IN CUBA.

Some of the Difficulties the Visitor Encounters in the Exchange of Money.

THE SHARPER'S TRAIL

American Coins Which Have Been Punctured Circulate With Great Freedom.

Every-day Life in the Isle of To-Morrow—A Puzzling Currency—Disease-Breeding Shipplasters—How Days Glare—The Curious Contrivance of Drinking Water—How the Counting is Done.

One who is visiting Cuba in these days of her reconstruction can bring no better financial prop than American greenbacks; they are so much easier to carry than gold, and the premium on them is the same. If he brings the usual letter of credit or draws on home through one of the island banks, he will find that the cashier's charges for the accommodation are quite in keeping with the Cuban idea that everything American is lawful prey, to be made the most of. The hotel-keepers still require their pay on the basis of Spanish gold, but will readily allow 6 per cent. on American bills. The local merchants are glad to get our greenbacks at the same rate in exchange for their goods or the coin of the country, because most of their business is done in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore on the credit system, and the notes are convenient for transportation without the expense of getting them changed into another form. But the cabmen, porters, servants and others of their class, accustomed to being cheated at every turn by their late rulers, with have nothing to do with any money that they do not understand and insist on the familiar 20-cent pieces of the island, American dimes and nickels and coppers for small change, or the dirty, beggar-handled, disease-infested shipplasters. If you offer them an American half-dollar, fresh and shining from the mint, they will eye it doubtfully, trying its edges with their teeth and ring it on the sidewalk, if they do not reuse it outright.

Some sharper of other days seems to have floated Cuba with American silver five and ten-cent pieces, after having punched a fraction out of each for his own profit. You may pick up a hatful of these small coins in the course of a day's transaction in any Cuban city and never find a whole one among them. Not only do the mutilated pieces pass at their face value without question, but the sharpers appear to prize them in the currency in the coin that has the greatest number of holes in it, as a proof that it is genuine—else why did somebody



GARDEN IN PLAZA, MATANZAS.

take the trouble to punch it? A great deal of paper scrip, similar to that used in the United States before the resumption of specie payment, circulates in Cuba, but with this important difference: when ours became soiled or torn we could exchange it for new, while in Cuba there are no such facilities, and the filthy bits of paper, handled by lepers and carried about in the rags of the lowest classes, become so loathsome that one would rather forego his "change" than touch it.

One dollar of our silver will purchase at least \$2.45 of this scrip, often more, according to the rate of exchange at the moment. Though based upon nothing, having been issued indiscriminately by a bankrupt government, it answers all the local necessities of the trade, and is always used for carfare and small transactions. One thing is well known, that every authorized issue of a given sum was enormously exceeded. Seven years ago an issue of bank bills of this small currency was intrusted to an establishment in the United States, and \$14,000,000 was printed in addition to the authorized amount! All was duly receipted for and signed by the corrupt Spanish officials, who—so the quidnuncs say—divided the extra millions among themselves. It is asserted that the Captain-General under whose administration this financial stroke was accomplished came to Cuba a poor man, and two years later returned to Spain with 3,000,000 pesos to his credit. So thrifty were the proud hidalgos who threw down a dollar when half of it was due (somebody else's dollar), and stalked haughtily away, sneering at the "Yankee pigs" who waited for their change.

The other day I went into the Cafe La Luz to treat some of my newly-arrived countrymen. There were four of us, and each ordered a different beverage. I threw down a five-dollar American goldpiece in payment. The "smile-dispenser" studied long with knitted brow over the knotty problem of change, and then handed me back a Spanish five-dollar goldpiece and forty cents in silver. This pleased the group so well that I treated again, giving back to the saloon-keeper the Spanish five-dollar goldpiece. This was easier for him to reckon, and my change for the second deal was five silver dollars and four cents. Though

the price of drinks is high in Cuba, I would seem that there is money to be made in taking them ad libitum, and the more liquor one buys the more money he gets! To study the thing out it was this way: There was 24 per cent. premium on American gold over Spanish gold, and 20 per cent. or Spanish gold as compared with silver. Thus, out of the original American five-dollar goldpiece I bought eight expensive drinks and still had \$5.80 in silver—and discovered afterward that the bar-keeper had swindled me out of 15 cents change.

In the Cuban calendar there are no fewer than 250 "holy days." Sundays included, in which nobody can be legally compelled to labor—neither the man servant, nor the maid servant, nor the ox, nor the ass, nor, perforce, the stranger within the gates. With such extraordinary deference to the



CHURCH OF MONSERRATE, MATANZAS

salts and angels this ought to be the most religious country under the sun; but, unfortunately, after hasty prayers in the early morning the natives employ the remainder of their feast days in bull-baiting, cock-fighting, the lottery, the ball, the theatre, instead of attendance on heavenly personages. Sunday is the great gala day of the week, distinguished by the added brilliancy of every street scene in the best clothes of the populace, boisterous masquerade processions, tenfold activity in shops, saloons and theatres, and noisy persistency of lottery vendors. Bull fighting is as dear to the native heart as ever, though owing to hard times the expensive amusement is now confined to a few of the larger cities and certain seasons of the year. But the Cuban village must be poor indeed which has not its several cock-pits in full blast at least one day in seven, wherein crowds of men bet their last real on favorite birds and go wild with excitement over the edifying spectacle of two miserable roosters clawing each other to death.

The inveterate gambling propensity of the people also finds vent in dominos, chess, bacarat and a thousand other games of chance and skill, in which women may also indulge in the privacy of home—and seldom without stakes. The Cuban female goes into gambling with the same innocent zest which distinguishes her sister-women of Northern villages, who find their highest ambition realized in the "lone-hand" prize of progressive euchre. In this part of the world every table in hotels, barrooms, clubhouses and cafés is in requisition all day long and far into the night on Sundays for gaming purposes.

The funniest thing in the line of drinking is to see the Cubans imbibe water from a "monkey jug," or perone. The vessel, by the way, which is found in every house and hotel bedroom, is a delight to the foreigner, not only by reason of its artistic beauty, but because it keeps the water cool in a comparatively iceless country. There are jugs and jugs of varying shapes and signs. The commonest are round and slender, with two holes in each near the handle, which is on top. One hole through which to pour the water into the jug, and the other, in a knot which marks the place, is not larger than the hollow of a goose quill. It is the old story of the bung and the spigot. Filled with water, the jug is hung on a peg or any convenient projection, in a spot that is draughty. The currents of air cause the thick, porous clay to perspire, like like a patient recovering from Santiago fever, and the result is that the water is rendered cool and wholesome. The Cuban fashion of drinking is not to touch the vessel with the lips, but open the mouth wide, and, holding the jug up, to tilt it until a tiny stream trickles down the throat, describing a six-inch curve and striking square on the root of the tongue.

Apparently the highest social institution of Cienfuegos is the Sunday evening promenade in the plaza, and without it I really do not know how the young people of the aristocracy would manage to mate and marry. During all the week señoritas of the upper class are kept under rigid restriction, never permitted to walk abroad alone and constantly watched by parents and duennas, as if expected to rush to the bad if allowed the smallest opportunity. This system of eternal vigilance would doubtless become as irksome to the guardians as to the opening buds were it not so soon over. At the age of thirteen a Cuban girl is considered quite old enough to marry, and her parents hunt up a son-in-law without delay—unless, as is more commonly the case, some sub-rosa lover announces himself, or a match, satisfactory to paterfamilias, was arranged for her with the son of a friend while the pair were yet in their cradles. The beauty and charm of the fair Cubans are as evanescent as irresistible while they last. Like the lovely wild flowers of their island, they mature very early but fade as rapidly. The prettiest girl will be plain before she is thirty, and a handsome middle-aged woman is not to be found in Cuba—if anywhere outside the temperate zone.

Porto Rican Weather.

February and March are the driest months, heavy rains begin in May, a month earlier than in western Cuba, and continue with a slight weakening in June and Oct. until the end of the year. Official figures have been compiled from data on file at a station on the northeastern shore of the island. These show that the average rainfall for 2½ years was 123 inches, or about twice as much as falls at San Juan at sea level. The highest point reached by the thermometer was 96 degrees in May, '98, the lowest 61 degrees in January, '97, and February, '98.

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